

The Nashville Globe.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

Any erroneous reflection upon the character, standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation, which may appear in the columns of THE NASHVILLE GLOBE will be gladly corrected upon being brought to the attention of the management.

Send correspondence for publication so as to reach the office Monday. No matter intended for current issue which arrives as late as Thursday can appear in that number, as Thursday is press day.

All news matter sent us for publication must be written only on one side of the paper, and should be accompanied by the name of the contributor; not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

GET TOGETHER.

We are pleased to note the interest being shown by the business and professional men in the movement to organize commercial organization. We would particularly urge upon every business man of the race in the city to attend these meetings and help bring the effort to a successful outcome. Everyone is invited and none should stand back because he has not received a special invitation from the committee. Let's get together. The better we know each other the greater amount of good we can do for the race, and, in working for a closer union of the race on commercial lines, we are working for our own individual benefit. We make this appeal especially to the man who is doing business on a small scale. For many of these who read The Globe may not be reached by the committee and, of a consequence, think they are not wanted. Come, each one of you and help in the good work.

THE PASSING OF AN ABOLITIONIST.

The death of Moncure D. Conway, in Paris, last Friday, marks the passing of another of the abolitionists who fought so hard and so successfully for the liberation of the slave in the United States. Mr. Conway, who was of an old Southern family, was born March 17, 1832, in Stafford County, Va. Graduating from Dickson College, Pennsylvania, in 1847, he began the study of law at Warrenton, Va., and at the same time contributed many articles to the press in defense of the South's position on the slavery question. He soon gave up the study of law, however, and began preparing himself for the Methodist ministry.

A man of strong individuality, he changed his opinions upon many subjects during his long and eventful life. His first most notable change occurred when, under the influence of some Quaker friends, he forsook the Methodist faith and went to the Cambridge Divinity School, where he graduated in 1854. While in Massachusetts he came under the influence of William Lloyd Garrison and other noted abolitionists which completely changed his views as to slavery.

Mr. Conway returned South after his graduation and the first thing he did was to befriend Anthony Burns, a fugitive slave, who had escaped to Boston and had been brought back under arrest by Government agents. His actions in the case so aroused his neighbors that he was compelled to leave Falmouth, where he was then living, to escape their wrath. He went to Washington where he became pastor of an Unitarian church but was soon compelled to resign because he was charged with preaching politics. From

Washington, Mr. Conway went to Cincinnati. In the latter place he was pastor of an Unitarian church and during the week he traveled through Ohio and frequently crossed into Kentucky, preaching against the scourge of slavery. He was also a regular contributor at this time to the Cincinnati Dial and the Boston Commonwealth, two of the most noted abolitionist papers of the day. Shortly after the outbreak of the war he went to England to champion, by his forceful oratory, the cause of the North. Later he accepted a pastorate in London and remained there until 1884. The latter part of his life was devoted to literature and to delivering lectures upon various topics which had come within his wide range of observation.

Though Moncure Daniel Conway was not as widely known as Garrison, Phillips and other noted members of the noted Boston abolitionist group, his name deserved to be cherished by all America for the great work he was instrumental in performing. He forsook home, friends and kindred for the cause of humanity. A greater devotion to right can no man show than that he place his life upon the altar that the principles of justice shall prevail.

NOTABLE SPEECHES.

The speeches of President Roosevelt, James Bryce, ambassador to this country from Great Britain; Andrew Carnegie, the multi-millionaire philanthropist, and many others at the fortieth anniversary of Howard University and the installation of the new president of that institution. Dr. Wilbur Thirkield, will be a source of encouragement to our race, struggling in its upward march from slavery and poverty to the highest rung of twentieth century civilization. The three speakers whose names we have mentioned are all successful men. The first, as a politician and man of letters; the second, as a historian and diplomat, and the third, as the founder of one of the greatest industrial enterprises in the world; all of them have had wide range for observation and what they say will not be taken lightly.

While what Mr. Roosevelt said may be charged to an effort on his part to allay the resentment inspired by his actions in the Brownsville affair. No ulterior motives can be ascribed to Mr. Carnegie nor to Mr. Bryce. The latter's statement that the American Negro has accomplished more in the forty years of his freedom than was ever accomplished in the same length of time by the Anglo-Saxon under like conditions, will carry especial weight for Mr. Bryce is one of the foremost living students of the history of races and nations and would scarcely be guilty of making such a far reaching statement unless he felt certain that his assertion was backed by facts.

Statistics prove that the Negro is making giant strides in his upward climb and one can not but feel optimistic for the future of the race when such men as James Bryce, Andrew Carnegie and Theodore Roosevelt—men whose mental vision has been properly focused by a world-wide knowledge of the history of races, attest our wonderful progress.

Bryan has announced that he is willing to accept the democratic nomination for President for the third time. Bryan, as a democratic nominee, would not be such a bad choice and if one could not read between the lines that his "equality of all men before the law" was limited to white men, the chances are that he would poll a large Negro vote on that issue.

While Mayor Brown is enforcing the laws which prevent boot-blacks and others from working on the Sabbath, we hope he will see if he can find a law which prevents white men from keeping their Negro strumpets in respectable neighborhoods.

Cortelyou must have his eye on the Presidency. He is learning how to make public addresses.

Teddy keeps up his warfare on the trusts. He has removed the trust from the new ten dollar gold pieces.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has resumed its investigation of the Brownsville Affair. It is to be hoped that the committee will find the culprits and incidentally turn up the "ghouls" that the New York Age claims is following and fattening upon the investigation.

The Springfield Forum remarks: "When we get Tennessee and Missouri converted, better close the revival; those other states are doomed." Converted to what? The W. C. T. U. is trying to put this state in the Alabama and Georgia class, is this what Brother Rogers refers to? If the Forum refers to the prospect of the state leaving the democratic column, he should know that we have been converted once since the reconstruction period, but backslid before the man elected as Governor could be inducted into office. A backslidder, it is said, is hard to reconvert, and especially is this true when he wants only a part of his body re-converted.

With a successful Horse Show and two colored fairs, things will be humming in this burg next year.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Ruined by "Prominent Business White Man" of Clarksville.

To The Nashville Globe:

The young colored girl who came here recently from Clarksville to hide her shame, gave birth to a child which she hid away under the steps of the home of the people with whom she was stopping. This method of trying to dispose of her offspring, the ocular evidence of her illicit love affair with a "prominent business white man" of her home town—Clarksville—was another chapter in her story of crime, another step in her downward course.

Some one where she was stopping discovered a bundle under the doorsteps which doubtless from a knowledge of the girl's appearance or condition gave rise to suspicion, and an officer was called in. The contents of the bundle was the body of a dead infant. When the girl was confronted with this evidence of her shame and crime, she broke down and confessed all. She was taken to the City Hospital, and when her condition will permit of it, she will be taken to the Police Court, where she will have to answer the charge of infanticide.

Here are two paragraphs from the Banner of November 14 on the matter, and to say the least, they significantly express a good deal:

"The girl claims that she lives in Clarksville and was sent here by her parents when her condition was discovered. She charges that a prominent business man is the father of her dead baby. She exhibited a letter to the officers from her mother in which the writer said that the girl's father had already got a lot of money from the white man.

"The officer declined to divulge the name of the man mentioned in the letter, but he says he is prominent all right enough."

Heaven pity the children of such parents as Louise Miles had (for that is the name of the unfortunate girl). The mother that could sit down and deliberately write her daughter informing her that her father (the daughter's) is bartering in her shame, that is, exchanging it for cold cash, a money consideration, shows that she was ever unfit to be a mother. And the father's part in the affair is proof positive that he is less than a man, never having been fit to be a father. Instead of the world being too small for him and his ruined girl child and her seducer, the public, through his wife's letter to their exile and crime-stained daughter, is made aware of the fact that he is getting lots of money from the white libertine, one of Clarksville's "prominent business" men. Louise Miles' father should have at least, exposed the villainy of her white lover, the "prominent business man," or committed suicide. The Negro man that will not protect the sanctity of his home against a white despoiler as quickly and as surely as against a black one is a moral as well as a physical paltroon and pigmy. The officer who read the girl's letter would not divulge the name of her white paramour, but it is presumed that he had no qualms or scruples about giving her name, as it appeared in the Banner's account of the affair. Her name appears here for the very good reason that every Negro woman who makes illicit love with any white man should be known and exposed. The white libertine's name however prominent in business he may be, would appear here with the girl's if it were but known. She must bear the brunt of scorn and disgrace, while he, because of his being a "prominent business man," goes free. That "prominent business man," though white, seeks out a Negro home to desecrate with his lust. No man in Clarksville would lead a mob quicker than he, were con-

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FRED THOMAS.

STRINGER & THOMAS, Props.

ditions just the reverse. It is not stretching a point to say that he preaches one thing in the glare of the noonday's sun and practices another in the sombre shades of night. One could lay a safe bet that the "prominent business man" of Clarksville, the father of Louise Miles' bastard child, is a stickler on social equality.

Louise Miles is treading the wine press of her sin with the "prominent business man" alone, and alone is she drinking her cup of gall. This is true and the end is not in sight, for she may be given a chance to mentally munch over her career with the "prominent business man" while she expiates her heinous crime of infanticide in the penitentiary.

JADECEE.

The Game at Louisville.

To The Nashville Globe:

The football game between Pearl and Central of Louisville is now a thing of the past. The game could not be called a success from any standpoint. Financially, it was a failure because the street car strike kept the crowd away. People were afraid to ride. One, two, three and sometimes four policemen had to ride on every car to keep down violence. Socially, it was a failure, because the spirits of the young people were depressed because of the necessary, but unfortunate termination of the game. Coldness, disappointment and disgust reigned, where pleasure, animation and good feeling should have prevailed. From a standpoint of sport and athletics, and of building up a feeling of good fellowship between the faculties and pupils of the two High Schools, it was a miserable failure.

This miserable failure along all lines can be attributed to two causes. 1st. The playing of men on the Central team who were not bona fide pupils. 2nd. The unreasonableness and overbearing disposition of the umpire, to say nothing of his dishonesty in penalizing the Pearl team without cause every time they made a gain. In short, it was simply a case of too much Harris. To any disinterested spectator, it would at least appear suspicious to penalize Pearl five times and to inflict no penalty on Central at all.

When the Pearl team alighted from the train in the Louisville depot, they began to hear rumors that Central team was packed with outsiders who had entered school and enrolled their names for no other reason than the avowed purpose of playing the Central football games and when the games were over, these pupils disappeared never to return. Hayes, the best player Central had, attended school one day. This is what the majority of the faculty of Central calls a bona fide pupil. There were four others who could not properly be regarded as High School pupils, Hopkins, Davis, Eubanks and Depp Davis graduated from the High School in 1906. Eubanks graduated in 1907. Hopkins had attended school two weeks, Depp had attended two days, and while he did not play, he had on his suit ready to take his place when called. This condition of affairs was known to the children of the school. What a terrible influence for dishonesty and untruthfulness was this living lesson of deceit and chicanery upon the moral characters of the children! Better never to win a game than to let the children, whose minds are impressionable, see and understand that sharp practices must be resorted to in order to win. Victory in such a case is worse than defeat. During the intermission, information was received from positive and reliable sources that the rumors the team heard were true and beyond dispute and that the Central High School faculty had split up on the question. Manager Washington immediately called his men from the field. The score standing 5 to 5. Central has played three games with Pearl and in every game without a single exception the Coach has run in illegitimate players. The general sentiment now is that no future games will be played between the two schools until the Central team is controlled by an honest and conscientious management.

F. G. SMITH.

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Concert and Thanksgiving.

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Monday night there will be quite a unique affair in the way of a New Comedy Concert by the Cuban Belle Concert Company.

Admission, 10 Cents.

Thursday will be Thanksgiving at Payne.

11 a. m., preaching by Dr. Haigler; 3 p. m., Conference of Ministers, both traveling and local.

7:30, Grand Concert and Tom Thumb Wedding. Mrs. S. E. Griggs and the two choirs of Payne Chapel.

Turkey served by ladies of the church day and night.

Admission, 10 Cents.